

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

[From the London Times of July 29.]

The Disarmament of France.

The Monitor of yesterday contains the most welcome announcement that could come to English ears from a foreign land. The Emperor has issued his orders to disarm. With the least possible delay the army and navy of France are to be restored to their peace establishment. The people of England reading these glad tidings will take a deep breath, such as a man takes when a crisis of apprehension is past; they congratulate each other that the peril they dread has drifted away, and that they may turn back to peaceful pursuits, to the pleasant paths of human existence. It was not in panic fear, but in grave and sad disquietude that in this island regarded that heavy cloud, so charged with electricity, which loomed upon the near horizon. We felt that it must burst or disperse, and if it burst we had small choice in our conjectures, as to where only the bolt must fall. Frankly then, we acknowledge in this satisfactory termination of the negotiations a fully proved and loyal adherence to the friendship which has united these two great nations, and gladly recognize in it a pledge of future peace to Europe. Undoubtedly the resolution has been taken, solely from consideration for the true interests of France. She has had her season of new glories, and the Emperor has gained his first crown of laurels. It is moderate and wise to stop while the appetite is still eager. The history, the Emperor has most wisely consulted the financial exigencies and the material advantage of his kingdom in staying the heavy expenditure of men and money, and in giving France, as we hope, a long repose from the profitable toil of war. We have said upon former occasions that for a war to be popular in France it must be short, and it must be successful. The war which has just closed, has fulfilled both these conditions. We recognize in this disarmament the sagacity of the Emperor in gauging the temper of his people, and, for our own part, we rejoice that we may now return to security and peace. We shall, of course, in due time follow the example of our neighbor. We are, however, much behind him in the completeness of our peace establishment. There are many specks of rust yet to be rubbed away, and many invidious works yet to be repaired. But these are merely the ordinary matters of defense. Having no idea of aggression, and being too careless of remote possibilities, we have let many things run into disrepair. The careful householder paints and papers periodically, and we have been stimulated by recent events to survey our premises and make good dilapidations. Happily, there is no need further need that this should be done in haste. We have handled the Commission, which is about to decide what is the permanent defensive establishment which these islands require in time of peace, as the basis whence upon an emergency a full war establishment might be quickly built up. By the report of that Commission we shall be guided, and we congratulate ourselves and our readers that we may hereafter deal with these serious dangers, not as points of mere engineering or science, but without fear that the fortifications which England like all other powers, must necessarily keep up, are in danger of being at an early day tested by an enemy.

[From the London News of July 29.]

This diminution of immense armaments is spontaneously resolved on before the armistice is a month old, and while the peace exists only in its preliminary. It is as the sign in earnest of a pacific disposition that the worth of the armistice ought to be estimated. It will be accepted here with candor, not indeed as a reason for foregoing the demand for those reforms in our belligerent services of which we have been made to feel the need so painfully, nor for acquiescing in a return to a state of costly inefficiency, but as a reason for dismissing the lessons of dark distrust, which have at late been inculcated as the perfection of political wisdom. Credulity may betray, but confidence is the life of civilization. We are aware that in some quarters this declaration of an intention to disarm will be received as certain evidence that the plot against England has become darker and deeper. The Apocalyptic interpreter would part with his life sooner than give up his "little horn"; the prophets will not quietly be balked of their promised invasion; the psychologists will insist on the sinister character of the prior theory of the Emperor of Louis Napoleon, but men of the world will try and make the best of the age and of its chief actors, nor let excessive caution consume the narrow of their life.

[From the London Times, July 29.]

Leopold's Abdication.

The telegraph brought us the intelligence yesterday that Leopold II, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, has abdicated in favor of his son. This is an event which suggests more favorable conclusions as to the future fortunes of the Grand Duke than any which has reached our knowledge since the famous interview of the Emperor and the Duke at the battle of Salferio. Had the path been so straight and so clear for the return of Leopold II, as had been suggested, we should not have heard anything of the substitution of the son for the father. Had the count of Vienna been inclined to meddle in the affairs of Central Italy in former times, the idea of yielding so far to the popular voice would have been utterly alien to his mind. The Emperor of Austria is responsible for anyone who is not in the immediate confidence of the negotiators to say how far this abdication has been suggested either from Vienna or Paris; but the bare suggestion betrays either weakness or embarrassment. As far as the Tuscans are concerned, a man must be singularly ignorant of the internal concerns and recent history of the Grand Duke who should entertain the idea that the people were actuated by any violent feeling of antipathy to the late Grand Duke or for such terms we presume we must speak of a sovereign who by his abdication has just completed an act of political suicide. Leopold II. was not personally unpopular. He was a weak and rather well-meaning man—ever ready in a certain wishy-washy kind of way to promote the welfare of the peasantry and the rural population. There are officers of government cannot pardon, even if it should be so inclined, and neither Leopold II. nor his son could ever be heartily reconciled to the persons who have borne a leading part in celebrating, rather than in procuring, their downfall. The dynasty of Leopold II. cannot be thrust back upon the Tuscans, save by force of arms. Whether this force will be exerted we cannot yet say, for at the present moment the condition of Central Italy is the problem of Europe. The French Emperor will not, we are assured, employ his troops to escort back the fugitive Grand Duke or his son to Florence. Still less can he stand by and see Austrian regiments once more overrun Central Italy, and engage in reconstituting a reign of terror. Doubtless the restoration of the problem would be to leave these poor people to themselves, and we trust that this simple course will be taken.

THE DAY FIXED FOR THE SALE OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON ROAD.—We learn from the Cincinnati Enquirer that the sale of the Covington and Lexington Railroad, under the decree recently rendered by the Fayette County Circuit Court, will take place on the fifth day of October, at the court-house in Lexington. The decree, which will enable the railroad to be sold, has been made, but has not yet been placed on file, but probably will be in the course of next week.

The earnings of the road for July last exceeded, by a little over \$10,000, the receipts during the corresponding month of last year.

Lou. Dem.

WE stated the other day that Mr. Meriwether was the only candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives in this State. We learn that Dr. White, of Greensburg, the speaker of the last House, is a candidate for the position, and that Mr. McClure, of Union, will be urged by his friends for the place.—*Lou. Dem.*

The Goodwood Races.—The American.

[From the London Times, July 29th.]

Although the attendance of general company was yesterday comparatively meagre, the gathering today was still more scanty. The character of the competitors was not of an order to render their performances important, or to excite more than a transient interest among genuine racing men. Mr. Ten Broeck brought from America a stud of half a dozen horses. Trained, in her manner as to make all people believe that she would not be able to win a saddle and bridle at Bernet Fair, carried off our principal handicap, and nearly repeated the achievement a second year in succession. Now we have to record the victory of another American importation. Starke, who until today had never shown racing ability worthy of consideration, but who comes and upsets the calculations of our shrewdest turf tacticians by winning a race which the owners of English horses have for months been planning and scheming to obtain. Mr. Ten Broeck made no secret of the confidence which he placed in his horse, and secretly a man in the ring "misses laying," and that success, although attained by an "outsider," did not give the bookmakers a turn.

The racing which preceded and followed the stakes presented no incident of comment.

GO-WINNING STAKES, of 25 sovs. each 15 ft., and five m. if declared. 50. Winners excepted. The second to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes. Two miles and a half; 95 subs., 53 of whom declared.

Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Starke, by Wagner—Reel, 4 yrs., 7st. 7lb. (Pump). 1

Mr. J. Shelleys Lifeboat, 4 yrs., 8st. 7lb. (Well). 2

Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Blue Jacket, 5 yrs., 8st. 6lb. (Fordham). 3

Mr. J. Thompson's Heires, 3 yrs., including 3lb. extra, 5st. 10lb. (Madden). 4

Lord Childers's Melissa, 6 yrs., 8st. 2lb. (Bray). 5

Baron de Niviere's Miss Cath, 3 yrs., 7st. 10lb. (C. Bratt). 6

Lord Ailesbury's Compromise, 4 yrs., (including 3lb. extra, 7st. 7lb. (Flatman)). 7

Count de Padra's Gouvilleux, 4 yrs., 7st. 5lb. (G. Pratt). 8

Mr. Lambert's Queenstown, 4 yrs., 7st. 4lb. (P. Adams). 9

Lord Strathmore's Worcester, 5 yrs., (including 3lb. extra, 7st. 2lb. (Charleston)). 10

Captain Christie's Ferndale, 4 yrs., 6st. 12lb. (Black). 11

Mr. G. Ten Broeck's Ethiopian, 4 yrs., 6st. 11lb. (J. Daley). 12

Mr. Deunin's Tocher, 4 yrs., 6st. 21lb. (J. Adams). 13

Mr. T. Parr's Gaspard, 3 yrs., 6st. 21lb. (Chalouze). 14

Mr. Saxon's Queen Bess, 5 yrs., 5st. 10lb. (Grimshaw). 15

Mr. W. S. Crawford's Hella, 3 yrs., 5st. 2lb. (W. Bottom). 16

Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Woodburn, 3 yrs., 4st. 10lb. (car. 7st. 7lb. (Custance)). 17

Betting.—7 to 2 agst. Lifeboat; 6 to 1 agst. Queen Bess; 8 to 1 agst. Blue Jacket; 12 to 1 agst. Compromise; 100 to 1 agst. Gouvilleux; 100 to 1 agst. Heires; 20 to 1 agst. Melissa; 20 to 1 agst. Ethiopian; 20 to 1 agst. Worcester; 25 to 1 agst. Heires; 25 to 1 agst. Heires; 30 to 1 agst. Heires; 30 to 1 agst. Heires; 30 to 1 agst. Heires.

The horses got away on the first attempt, Woodburn, who was started to make running for Starke, going off with the lead, followed by Tocher, Melissa, Queen Bess, Heires, and Compromise, nearly in the order named, and pretty well laid up. Queenstown and Gouvilleux whirling in. They passed the stand without any material alteration, but on nearing the turnout of the straight Woodburn increased his lead, and in pursuit of him at clear intervals, were Tocher, Melissa, Ethiopian, and Heires; about six lengths behind them came Gaspard, with Blue Jacket, Ferndale, and Compromise at his heels.—Queenstown and Gouvilleux being still last. After rounding the chump Melissa drew into the third place, and the lot were pretty close order soon after coming into sight, with the exception of Queenstown and Gouvilleux, who were now hopelessly beaten. As they ascended the hill, Melissa took up the running, followed by Tocher, Starke, and Heires; Lifeboat, who had been lying off in the rack, now joined the leading horses. After making the last turn, and in coming down the hill, Melissa's leg gave way, and she dropped into the rear, leaving Blue Jacket with the lead, Starke second, in close attendance upon him Lifeboat, Heires, and Gaspard next. At the distance Starke took up the running, and Lifeboat passed Blue Jacket at the measure, challenged "the American," but failed to get up, and was, after a fine race, beaten by half a length. Blue Jacket being six lengths from the second; Heires was fourth, beaten off; Compromise was fifth, and Gaspard sixth, close up with Heires. Heading the next lot, a pulling up, and the race was over. The others did not pass the post. Melissa was disappointed before reaching the stand, and far behind her came Woodburn, trotting in.

The Charleston Convention.

We copied yesterday from the Mayfield Express an article with the above caption, in which is suggested the propriety of appointing delegates to the National Convention by district, and in which the editor asks for the opinion of the press. After giving the subject that careful thought to which the accomplished editor of that very able paper is always entitled, we can see no sufficient reason for departing from the established usage of the Democratic party in Kentucky.

That usage has been to appoint the delegates to the National Convention at the State Convention; but the delegates from each Congressional district are entrusted with the selection and commendation to the State Convention of suitable persons to be appointed as delegates, and alternates for such district; and thus practically each district selects its own representatives to the National Convention.

The State Convention must assemble to appoint the delegates for the State at large, and whilst there can appear at the delegates, it seems to us with less trouble than it would require to get up separate district conventions in addition to that for the State at large.

We hope there will be a full convention at Frankfort on the 29th of January next; and to secure that object, let every county in the State go to work at once, and appoint their delegates—appoint their best men, and men that will certainly do us with less trouble than it would require to get up separate district conventions in addition to that for the State at large.

The question is, how will the error be corrected; or will the examiners at Frankfort give the certificate to Anderson, knowing the error to exist. We expect, of course, they will correct the error, inasmuch as they have done so in one instance before, if we recollect right. At any rate, Congress will correct it, if there be a contest at all. It will hardly be contended that a candidate will be defeated by an error in counting up the votes cast for him.—*Lou. Dem.*

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 15.—The Herald denies the statement of a London paper to the effect that the United States Government has resolved to abandon privateering. The Herald says: "No Administration in this country would seriously entertain still less sanction a declaration of such a nature. It is a privateer are our militia of the sea, and it will never abolish them until the European nations abandon their policy."

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What Next?

[From the Hopkinsville Press.]

It is said in the good book that "there is a time for all things." This applies as well to political as to everything else. Last Spring we were proselytized to the point that it would be better then to attend to our State election, than to get into an unprofitable and unnecessary strife about who was or should be candidate for President, and so suggested to several of our brethren of the press, who seemed to have forgotten about the State election, in their anxiety to keep before the public the name of their favorite for the Presidency. Now the State election is over, and the State is ours—Governor, State Ticket, Legislature, and all; and in this region the Democracy have carried everything before them and made gains in every of a member and Senator, but also upon the general result over and above Revill's vote. For all of which we are sincerely thankful.

The next thing to be done, and we must dispose of these matters as they come up, is the selection of a man to take the place of Mr. Crittenden as U. S. Senator when his term shall expire.

In considering this matter, every Democrat should lay aside all local and personal prejudices, and endeavor as far as practicable to be controlled alone by what the interest of the country demands.

We want a Democrat, a man of ability, influence, energy, and integrity—one who will command the respect of the nation—a fit successor of Clay, and a suitable colleague for our distinguished fellow citizen, Gov. Powell.

Without meaning in the slightest degree to ignore or disparage the merits or pretensions of other distinguished Democrats of whom Kentucky can boast, any one of whom would fill the position with honor and credit, it seems to us that the interest of the State and nation demand that the place be filled by John C. Breckinridge.

His name and his reputation are national. His ability as a statesman and his influence in the councils of the nation are conceded by all.

His devotion and fidelity to the Democratic party have been proved by ordeals to which few men have been subjected. And none, it seems to us, can question his fitness for the place.

Other considerations might be suggested in favor of selecting Mr. Breckinridge as the successor of Mr. Crittenden, if it were deemed necessary.

South Kentucky already has a Senator, and the Democracy, unlike their opponents, have always favored an equitable distribution of the offices throughout the State. Such was the feeling that actuated the Convention last winter, and hence the distribution of state office as nearly equal as was practicable.

The same principle would seem to suggest a Senator from north or middle Kentucky.

Again, the Democracy have, in bestowing honors, always considered the character of service rendered by those on whom they are bestowed.

Men who have always been anxious for office, and ready for position, where it could be attained without hazard or sacrifice; who have ever been willing to encounter our foes whether they were sure, and dangerous or off; and as unwilling to go into battle when the odds were against us, have never been viewed with the same favor as those who, regardless of danger, hazard or sacrifice, have always been on hand whenever their services were demanded.

This has been often shown in the last ten years in Kentucky, and in no case was this feeling more strikingly manifested than in the case of John C. Breckinridge, who was selected for the State office, wherever it could, the fall of 1855. This recollection of past services—of fidelity in times of adversity—is a characteristic of the Democracy of which every Democrat is, and should be, proud, and ought to be encouraged and fostered. How does Maj. Breckinridge stand with the Democracy of Kentucky in regard to past services? He has been no smug hypocrite of the Democracy; he has never been beaten, it is true, but his victories have always been over the enemy and never over his friends. All of his trophies have been won from our opponents—they have been gathered in the strongholds of the Opposition, and when every one, but him, thought the chances were hopeless.

He was elected in 1849 to the Legislature in Fayette where the Whigs had an overwhelming majority against him. So in 1851, when he was just elected to Congress over Gen. Combs, the nominee of the Whig party. He alone had the courage to storm the Ashland district, and won it to the dismay of his opponents and the delight of the Democracy—thus saving, materially, the election of our own Powell over Dixon.

So in 1853 he held his ground against the Whig party and defeated them by a decided majority, thus saving the influence of the party, throughout the Union, was brought to bear against him.

These victories were considered as national; they resulted to the benefit of the Democracy throughout the Union, and were so regarded at the time.

All the chances were against him, and nothing but his indomitable courage and his unswerving faith in the principles of the Democracy, and determination to maintain them, at all hazards, could have enabled him to succeed. His devotion to Democracy has been disinterested, it is manifest from his declining to accept office of profit and honor from Gen. Pierce when it was tendered him; his willingness, indeed his anxiety, to convuls Kentucky as State elector in 1856, and his reluctance to accept the position he now occupies, though tendered by the Democracy of the nation, preferring, as he then declared, another of Kentucky's sons for the place.

Maj. Breckinridge has, in his brilliant career, shown less desire for self promotion, and more devotion and zeal in behalf of the success of Democracy, than any man we know of.

His gallantry has been only equalled by his moderation, his energy and ability by his discretion, and his devotion to the cause by his moderation.

Powell and Breckinridge in the Senate, Kentucky will stand in the Union where she stood when she was represented by Clay, Rowan, Bibb, Talbott, and a host of other worthies, now no more.

They will be fit associates and will work with our talented representatives, Burnett, Peyton, Brown, Stevenson, &c., &c.; and we hope the Democracy of this State will, next winter, agree with us in saying, that Kentucky will not demand the services of John C. Breckinridge in the Senate Chamber of the United States.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, August 15.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool on the 31st inst., and the steamer City of New York, on the 31st inst., at 6 o'clock this evening, too late for dispatching her mails and newspaper packages to the South. A brief summary of her adventures has been published, having been obtained off Cape Race by the news yacht of the New York Atlantic Press.

The following telegraphic dispatch, which was received at New York on the morning of the departure, furnishes additional news later than these brought by the steamer Vanderbilt.

LONDON, August 4.—Telegrams from Paris say that the French Adriatic squadron had returned to Toulon. Troops from Italy were continually arriving at Marseilles. The funeral rites over the French and Sardinian soldiers who fell in the cause of Italy, were performed at Turin on the 3d.

A dispatch from Bologna says that the Sarlinian Ministers had announced the recall of the Marquis D'Azeglio by proclamation, which also recommends the people to remain tranquil, and promises, in the name of Victor Emmanuel, to endeavor to obtain the concurrence of the European Governments in accomplishing their just and reasonable wishes. The Ministers had convoked the National Assembly.

Perfect order prevails.

The Duke of Gramont, the French ambassador to Rome, arrived in Paris on Wednesday.

The threatened strike in the building trade at London was becoming serious. A meeting of several thousand workmen was held at Hyde Park, and speeches were made of an uncompromising character.

[From the Paris Monitor, July 29.]

The Monitor's Announcement of the Disarmament.

The Emperor has decided that the Army and Navy shall be restored to a peace footing with the least possible delay. (L'Empereur decide que les armées de terre et de mer soient réduites à leur pied de paix, avec le moins de retard possible.)

Yesterday the Emperor presided at a public sitting of the Privy Council and the Council of Ministers.

Harrison County Vote.

[From the Lexington Statesman.]

Among the other wholly groundless charges of the Opposition, it has been asserted that large gangs of Irish laborers were conveyed by the Kentucky Central Railroad to Coleman's precinct, Harrison county, and that they voted there for Capt. Simms. To this, and like cases, is attributed the defeat of Mr. Harlan. When investigated this allegation falls to the ground, and becomes another illustration of the unscrupulous efforts of the Opposition to impugn the integrity of the Democratic vote in this district. The following certificate is conclusive in proof of the falsity of the charge.

Harrison County, ss.—I, Perry Whorritt, Clerk of said County Court, certify that at the election held at the Colemanville Precinct, in said county, in August, 1857—

James B. Clay received.....183

Roger W. Hanson received.....148

Total vote.....331

At the August election, 1859—

William E. Simms received.....198

John M. Harlan received.....163

Total.....366

Attest: P. Whorritt, Clerk.

The total increase in the vote of this precinct is thirty-five, and of these Mr. Harlan received twenty. The Democratic candidate lost five in majority at this point to which is charged whole gangs of illegal voters were imported. But this is not all. The grand train of the Kentucky Central Railroad, on which these Irish are said to have been conveyed, has upon it twenty-seven wigs men. Of these twenty-seven but four voted, and they had been residents of Colemanville precinct for from fifteen months to two years. Thus do the Hunsy pretenses of the Opposition fall before the first examination of the facts.

The Democracy of Harrison challenge and defy the most rigid scrutiny of the poll-books of that county. Our friends there stand ready to defend the legality of every Democratic voter upon the record. And more. A wager of one hundred dollars is offered through the *Cynthiana Age* of the 12th, that an investigation of the poll-books will show that Harlan (Opp.) received more illegal votes than did his official competitor. The proposition has not been taken up.

As honorable men the Opposition leaders are bound either to justify imputations upon the vote of Harrison or withdraw the slander. They have no right to disseminate their false charges, and when defied to the proof refuse to sustain themselves. They have cried fraud, and are denounced as calumniators, slanderers, and falsifiers. They must rest under that denunciation so long as they charge and refuse to withdraw or sustain. Their alleged importation. If true, the fact is easily shown. Let them do it or stand dishonored as false accusers. With all fair men the vote of Harrison can not be successfully assailed

